

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Commun. 3,367-374). Importantly, numerous studies have suggested that the growth of all solid tumors requires new blood vessel growth for continued expansion of the tumors beyond a minimal size (Varner *et al.* 1995; Blood, C. H. and Zetter, B.R. (1990) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta.* 1032:89-118; Weidner, N. *et al.* (1992) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 84:1875-1887; Weidner, N. *et al.* (1991), *N. Engl. J. Med.* 324:1-7; Brooks, P.C. *et al.* (1995) *J. Clin. Invest.* 96:1815-1822; Brooks, P.C. *et al.* (1994) *Cell* 79:1157-1164; Brooks, P.C. *et al.* (1996). *Cell* 85, 683-693; Brooks, P.C. *et al.* (1998) *Cell* 92:391-400. Significantly, a wide variety of other human diseases also are characterized by unregulated blood vessel development, including ocular diseases such as macular generation and diabetic retinopathy. In addition, numerous inflammatory diseases also are associated with uncontrolled neovascularization such as arthritis and psoriasis (Varner *et al.* 1995). Angiogenesis is the physiological process by which new blood vessels develop from pre-existing vessels (Varner *et al.* 1995; Blood and Zetter 1990; Weidner *et al.* (1992). This complex process requires cooperation of a variety of molecules including growth factors, cell adhesion receptors, matrix degrading enzymes and extracellular matrix components (Varner *et al.* 1995; Blood and Zetter 1990; Weidner *et al.* 1992). Thus, therapies designed to block angiogenesis may significantly effect affect the growth of solid tumors. In fact, clear evidence has been provided that blocking tumor neovascularization can significantly inhibit tumor growth in various animal models, and human clinical data is beginning to support this contention as well (Varner, J.A. Brooks, P.C., and Cheresh, D.A. (1995) *Cell Adh. Commun.* 3,367-374). Importantly, numerous studies have suggested that the growth of all solid tumors requires new blood vessel growth for continued expansion of the tumors beyond a minimal size (Varner *et al.* 1995; Blood and Zetter

1990; Weidner *et al.* 1992; Weidner *et al.* 1991; Brooks *et al.* 1995; Brooks *et al.* 1994; Brooks *et al.* 1997).